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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/765,707	01/26/2004	Raymond Wellman	021331-000710US	9283
20350	7590	08/28/2008	EXAMINER	
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP			CHEVALIER, ALICIA ANN	
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER				
EIGHTH FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			1794	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/765,707	WELLMAN ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	ALICIA CHEVALIER	1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 May 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                  2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 15,28,31-34 and 36-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 15,28,31-34 and 36-58 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**RESPONSE TO AMENDMENT**

1. Claims 15, 28, 31-34 and 36-58 are pending in the application, claims 1-14, 16-27, 29, 30 and 35 have been cancelled.
2. Amendments to the claims, filed on May 30, 2008, have been entered in the above-identified application.

***REJECTIONS***

3. **The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

4. Claims 55 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 55 and 56 recites the limitation "cured phenolic resin". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claims 55 and 56 are dependent on claim 29, which has been cancelled in the current amendment. Furthermore, there is no antecedent basis in the independent claims 15 or 36, or the dependent claims, for a "cured phenolic resin".

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. Claims 15, 28, 31-34, 47-51, 53-56 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over van Vliet (USPN 4,099,749) in view of Shea (USPN 5,383,994) and Williams et al (USPN 5,961,154).

Regarding claims 15, 33, 34 and 58, van Vliet teaches a duct assembly (Figure 1 and col.1, l.5-16) comprising a slip collar (reference number 2, Figure 1) comprising a tubular outer wall portion, a tubular inner wall portion, an intermediate portion disposed between the tubular outer wall portion and the tubular inner wall portion, a first slot region defined by the tubular outer wall portion and the tubular inner wall portion (reference number 2, Figure 1). The first and second slot regions face away from each other and the slip collar is an integral one-piece structure (reference number 2, Figure 1). A first duct including a first end is inserted into the first slot region (reference number 1, Figure 1). A second duct including a second end is inserted into the second slot region (reference number 1', Figure 1). The first end and second end each have a constant diameter.

Van Vliet teaches that the coupling sleeve is used to connect to air channels of an air circulation or conditioning system, but fails to teach of what material the slip collar is formed. However, Shea teaches that fiberglass reinforced plastics are preferred in the formation of air channel systems (col.1, l.44-47). One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that duct joints and ducts themselves are made completely from fiberglass reinforced plastics because it is well known that fiber reinforced ducts are lighter than metal ducts and are a preferred material for air duct systems, as taught by Shea.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to select a fiberglass reinforced plastic material for the coupling sleeve of van Vliet in order to provide a fire resistant duct assembly that is lighter in weight, as taught by Shea.

Van Vliet and Shea taken as a whole teach all that is claimed in claim 15 as shown above, but fails to teach additional connecting elements to further strengthen the connection between the ducts and the coupling device. However, Williams et al teach that slip collars are formed with set screws and/or adhesive compositions applied in the slot regions comprised of novolac or epoxy resin (col.4, l.2-4) of the slip collar to provide additional connection strength between the ducts and the coupling device (reference number 94, Figure 7 and reference number 38, Figure 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to add set screws and/or adhesive composition such as novolac or epoxy resin to the slot regions of the coupling device of van Vliet in order to add additional connection strength between the ducts and coupling device, as taught by Williams et al.

Regarding claim 28, van Vliet fails to teach that the outer wall portion and inner wall portion comprise different polymeric materials. However, Shea teaches that two major problems are faced when using fiberglass reinforced plastic materials and not any metal in duct systems including fire resistance and chemical resistance. Shea goes on to teach that in order to overcome these issues the ducts are formed having an inner wall portion and outer wall portion in the same manner as the van Vliet duct joint assembly. Shea teaches that the matrix used to form the outer wall portion is a phenol resorcinol type fire retardant resin and the inner tubular

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wall portion is formed of a vinyl ester (col.3, l.9-15). One of ordinary skill in the art also would have recognized that the ducts as well as the joints require a fire resistant outer portion and chemical resistant inner portion in order to function adequately as a duct assembly, as taught by Shea.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to select a fiberglass reinforced phenol resorcinol material for the outer tubular portion of van Vliet in order to provide a fire resistant outer portion that is lighter in weight, as taught by Shea, and to use vinyl ester as the resin in the fiberglass reinforced material in the inner portion of the duct joint of van Vliet, in order to provide chemical resistance, as taught by Shea. Thus, the slip collar of van Vliet and Shea combined is free of metal.

Regarding claims 31-32, van Vliet fails to teach the thickness of the outer wall portion of the coupling sleeve, but Williams et al teaches that thickness within the claimed range of 3/16-inch to about 1-1/2 inches are common in forming coupling sleeves for air ducts (col.7, l.18-24).

Regarding claim 47, the slip collar is formed first and after the slip collar is formed the first end of the duct is inserted into the first slot region and the second end of the second duct is inserted into the second slot region (col.1, l.19-33).

Regarding claims 48-51, the claims are written as product by process claims and only the structure taught by the product is given patentable weight. When an article made by a different process is found to be substantially the same, the burden is shifted to the applicant to show an unobvious difference. To show an unobvious difference applicant must provide evidence such as unexpected results provided by forming the article with the different process.

Regarding claim 53, Shea teaches that the fibers may include graphite, carbon, or ceramic to provide to provide increased strength and fire resistivity (col.5, l.27-29).

Regarding claim 54, the slip collar is curved (Figure 4).

Regarding claims 55 and 56, Shea teaches the cured phenolic resin comprises phenol-aldehyde or resorcinol-aldehyde (col.2, l.16-19).

6. Claims 36-39, 41-44, 46 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over van Vliet (USPN 4,099,749) in view of Shea (USPN 5,383,994), Williams et al (USPN 5,961,154) and Jacobson et al. (USPN 6,213,522).

Regarding claims 36, 42, 43 and 52, van Vliet teaches a duct assembly (Figure 1 and col.1, l.5-16) comprising a slip collar (reference number 2, Figure 1) comprising a tubular outer wall portion, a tubular inner wall portion, an intermediate portion disposed between the tubular outer wall portion and the tubular inner wall portion, a first slot region defined by the tubular outer wall portion and the tubular inner wall portion (reference number 2, Figure 1). The first and second slot regions face away from each other and the slip collar is an integral one-piece structure (reference number 2, Figure 1). A first duct including a first end is inserted into the first slot region (reference number 1, Figure 1). A second duct including a second end is inserted into the second slot region (reference number 1', Figure 1). The first end and second end each have a constant diameter.

Van Vliet teaches that the coupling sleeve is sued to connect to air channels of an air circulation or conditioning system, but fails to teach of what material the slip collar is formed. However, Shea teaches that fiberglass reinforced plastics are preferred in the formation of air channel systems (col.1, l.44-47). One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that duct

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joints and ducts themselves are made completely from fiberglass reinforced plastics because it is well known that fiber reinforced ducts are lighter than metal ducts and are a preferred material for air duct systems, as taught by Shea.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to select a fiberglass reinforced plastic material for the coupling sleeve of van Vliet in order to provide a fire resistant duct assembly that is lighter in weight, as taught by Shea.

Van Vliet and Shea taken as a whole teach all that is claimed in claim 36 as shown above, but fails to teach additional connecting elements to further strengthen the connection between the ducts and the coupling device. However, Williams et al teach that slip collars are formed with set screws and/or adhesive compositions applied in the slot regions comprised of novolac or epoxy resin (col.4, l.2-4) of the slip collar to provide additional connection strength between the ducts and the coupling device (reference number 94, Figure 7 and reference number 38, Figure 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to add set screws and/or adhesive composition such as novolac or epoxy resin to the slot regions of the coupling device of van Vliet in order to add additional connection strength between the ducts and coupling device, as taught by Williams et al.

Van Vliet, Shea and Williams taken as a whole teach all that is claimed in claim 36 as shown above, but fails a curved section comprising apertures. However, Jacobson et al. teach that slip collars comprise apertures on a curved section and wherein set screws are disposed in the apertures to provide additional strength once the duct work is assembled (col. 2, l. 30-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to add apertures to the curved section to the device of van Vliet in order to provide additional strength once the duct work was assembled, as taught by Jacobson.

Regarding claims 37, 41, and 44, van Vliet fails to teach that the outer wall portion and inner wall portion comprise different polymeric materials. However, Shea teaches that two major problems are faced when using fiberglass reinforced plastic materials and not any metal in duct systems including fire resistance and chemical resistance. Shea goes on to teach that in order to overcome these issues the ducts are formed having an inner wall portion and outer wall portion in the same manner as the van Vliet duct joint assembly. Shea teaches that the matrix used to form the outer wall portion is a phenol resorcinol type fire retardant resin and the inner tubular wall portion is formed of a vinyl ester (col.3, l.9-15). One of ordinary skill in the art also would have recognized that the ducts as well as the joints require a fire resistant outer portion and chemical resistant inner portion in order to function adequately as a duct assembly, as taught by Shea.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to select a fiberglass reinforced phenol resorcinol material for the outer tubular portion of van Vliet in order to provide a fire resistant outer portion that is lighter in weight, as taught by Shea, and to use vinyl ester as the resin in the fiberglass reinforced material in the inner portion of the duct joint of van Vliet, in order to provide chemical resistance, as taught by Shea. Thus, the slip collar of van Vliet and Shea combined is free of metal.

Regarding claim 38, van Vliet teaches that the coupling sleeve can be used as an end cap in which it would be obvious that the sleeve would contain only one slot region (col.2, l.39-40).

Regarding claim 39, the tubular inner wall portion is shorter than the tubular outer wall portion (reference 3, Figure 4).

Regarding claim 46, the slip collar is formed first and after the slip collar is formed the first end of the duct is inserted into the first slot region and the second end of the second duct is inserted into the second slot region (col.1, l.19-33).

Regarding claim 52, the interior surface of the tubular outer wall portion and the surface of the tubular inner wall surface facing the slot region are smooth (Figure 1).

7. Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over van Vliet in view of Shea, Williams et al and Jacobson et al. as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of Nishio (USPN 6,045,164).

Van Vliet, Shea and Jacobson et al. teach all that is claimed in claim 36 as presented above, but fail to teach that the tubular inner wall portion comprises a fluoropolymer material. However, Nishio teaches that fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluoroethylene are superior in resistance to chemicals and heat (col.4, l.43-53). One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that fluoropolymers that are superior in resistance to chemicals and heat would be beneficial in use in forming the chemical resistant portion of a fume duct joint. One of ordinary skill in the art would have also recognized that van Vliet, Shea, and Nishio are analogous insofar as both references are concerned with joints between tubular articles made of resins that require chemical resistance.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to form the tubular inner wall portion of van Vliet so that it includes a fluoropolymer material since Nishio teaches that fluoropolymers are well known in the art of tube joints and connectors to be chemical and heat resistant.

8. Claim 45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over van Vliet in view of Shea, Williams et al and Jacobson et al. as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of Narukawa et al (USPN 4,433,020).

Van Vliet, Shea and Jacobson et al. teach all that is claimed in claim 36 as presented above, but fail to teach that the fiberglass reinforced plastic material comprises chopped strand mat. However, Narukawa et al teach that when forming fiberglass reinforced plastics in the formation of exhaust ducts the glass fibers are prepared from chopped strands (col.1, l.8-12, col.2, l.55-56, and col.8, l.25-30 and 55-59). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to form fiberglass reinforced plastics used in the formation of ducts from chopped strands, as taught by Narukawa et al.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to form the fiberglass reinforced slip collar of van Vliet and Shea from chopped strands because they are a common method of forming fiberglass reinforced plastics for use in the formation of ducts, in which the slip collar is used, as taught by Narukawa et al.

***ANSWERS TO APPLICANT'S ARGUMENTS***

9. Applicant's arguments in the response filed May 30, 2008 regarding the rejection of claim 36 of record have been considered but are moot due to the new grounds of rejection.

10. Applicant's arguments in the response filed May 30, 3008 regarding the rejection of claim 15 of record have been carefully considered but are deemed unpersuasive.

Applicant argues that the references of record do not disclose that the screws are in a "tubular outer portion." Rather Williams discloses that the screws are in apertures that are present in flat flanges.

Claim 15 only requires that the tubular outer portion includes apertures, but does not recite where the apertures are to be located. The fact that Williams discloses that the apertures are on a flat flanges is irrelevant since the flat flanges are part of the tubular outer portion.

***Conclusion***

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Chevalier whose telephone number is (571) 272-1490.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye, can be reached on (571) 272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Alicia Chevalier/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1794  
8/27/2008